



Hongkong Daily Press

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

MANY WOMEN TO-DAY
NOT ONLY RELY UPON
THEIR EYES FROM OVERSTRAIN
BUT THEY
IMPROVE THEIR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE
BY WEARING
LAZARUS' REMLESS GLASSES
25, Queen's Rd. Cent., Hongkong.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

No. 19,497. 號七十九百四千九萬一第 日六十月十年申庚 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1920. 四拜禮 號五廿月一十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

SULLIVAN, POWELL &
CO., LTD.

EGYPTIAN
CIGARETTES
SUB ROSA No. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR &
CO., LTD.

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 76.

CARTRIDGES! NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELIOTS
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
favorite powder—E. C. and SMOKELESS
DIAMOND.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE.
Nos. 1-4, Beaconsfield Arcade.

A LING & CO.
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.
GLASS, STAINING, SIGN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MASONRY, YAMOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
on Stock.
DEVISING PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
UNDERSTANDING.
TELEPHONE 1119.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

16, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
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NIGHT CAR	
8.00 p.m. 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car—12 midnight	
SUNDAYS	
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8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
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THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BIRMINGHAM.

Shanghai Office: 65, Szechuen Road

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

R. R. ROXBURGH,

Manager for China,

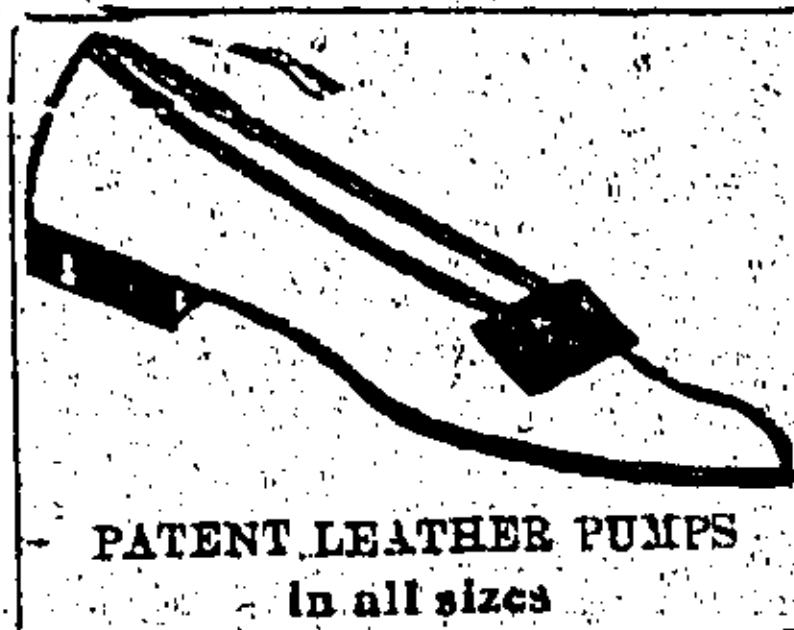
HONGKONG HOTEL.

For Dress Occasions

Shirts

Collars

Ties

PATENT LEATHER PUMPS
in all sizes

Waistcoats

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Scarves

Our stock is now replete with the most fashionable
Men's wear for Day and Evening Dress.

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

16, DES VIGUEUX ROAD.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6% 1920.

NOMINAL VALUE 100 Francs.

PRICE OF ISSUE 100 Francs.

Interest payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December.

First instalment due on 16th June, 1921.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED FROM TO-DAY up to the 25th November, 1920, free of commission and telegram charges, and the most favourable rates of exchange will be quoted for the payments made in local or any other currency.

For full details and particulars apply to—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

STOCK DEPARTMENTS.

Queen's Buildings,

6, Coleridge Road,

1630

HONGKONG.

THE LEADING BRANDS

MANILA CIGARS

EL PALACIO

&

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 151

HOTEL MANSIONS.

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Incorporated with the
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Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street
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Documents translated from or into Classical
Colloquial Chinese.

NEW 6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN.

IN BONDS of Frs. 100 each issued at par.
Interest payable twice yearly, on June 16th
and December 16th.First coupon due on June 16th, 1921.
Applications will be received from October 20th
up to November 25th by the—

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

R. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1920. 1638

SCOTTISH LETTER.

THE LOCAL VETO STRUGGLE.
POLLS CERTAIN THROUGHOUT
SCOTLAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 28th.

The first round in the great struggle between the Prohibitionists and the Trade has gone, as was expected, in favour of the former. Reports from all parts of the country show that the registration of polls have secured a very large measure of support, the 10 per cent of the electors required being secured. Scotland is divided into about 1,300 areas. Of these 301, mostly in rural districts, are already dry through the policy of the landed proprietors who have licensed premises on their estates. Between 600 and 700 areas have obtained the necessary number of signatures preliminary to a poll. And the remaining 200 areas include remote and sparsely populated country districts. The real fight will now begin: most of the polls being appointed from the 2nd November to the 2nd December.

HIGHLAND DISTILLERIES MUST.—Neither the Pussfoot invasion nor the threat of a dry Scotland has the slightest terror for the Highland distilleries. They are busier than ever. Apart from the home barley, of which there is a big supply this year, they have purchased a very large amount of Californian barley. Under the rule, it may be said that a good deal of Scotch whisky is going to dry America at this moment, presumably for medicinal purposes.

THE NEW P. AND O. LINES.—Of the four large mail and passenger steamers now in course of construction for the P. & O., two each of 20,700 tons gross, will receive the names of Mooltan and Maloja, and the other two, each of 15,800 tons, the names of Moldavia and Mongolia. These were the vessels of the "M." class of India, China, and Australian mail steamers which were among those lost to the company by enemy action.

THE WEIR AND BORNO.—The visit of the Lord Advocate to Lewis will invest the island with more than usual importance for some days. Lewis has been brought well into the limelight in recent years, thanks to its close association with Lord Leverhulme. But there was a time when Lewis enjoyed even more attention in Parliamentary affairs. That was when Mr. Weir was in his prime, and the most trusted M.P. of his day, always with a bundle of petticoats on his hands. I only once saw him disquieted. It was when Mr. Weir intervened himself in the alleged ill-treatment of Chinese coolies in the Far East, and was assured by the late Earl Percy that if real grounds for complaint were supplied the matter would be inquired into. "Does the noble Earl wish me to go to British North Borneo?" inquired the member for Ross and Cromarty. The cheers that came from the members of the House were a great and cheerful "Yes!"

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—One of the notable things in Mark Twain's letters is his attack on Sir Walter Scott. In this he follows the line of Emerson, who says "What Sir Walter Scott wrote was without a doubt, without a doubt, without a doubt." And a fourth hymn has the verse—
"We laugh at kings, dukes, lords and knights,
and all the State-bound band,
we see the parson's cunning smile,
the crooks we understand;
The 'master-class' we'll bury yet in this
and every land.
Singing our Marching Song of Unity."
It will be seen that "parsons" like kings and lords and masters and patriots come under the proletarian ban. It would therefore be inconsistent to call on a person to conduct the burial service of a "comrade." A Service Committee exists in connection with the proletarian school and unkindly intimates that it will be "very pleased" to officiate at the funeral of any member of the working class. "In our school," it is stated, "very few members belong to any other body but our own, and so it is our duty to help one another. Our service is very simple, and may be different at times according to circumstances. We have no theology." An account is given of a burial service at the Glasgow Crematorium. The proceedings began with the singing of Connolly's rebel song—
"Come workers, sing a Rebel song, a song
of love and hate;
Of love unto the lowly, of hatred to the
great."
The president of the school then gave an address in which he said:—"We are revolutionary Socialists, and we love and have sympathy without fear or superstition. We fight to win for our class the right to live a human life. We fear no god. All gods are but the evolution of man's progress, upwards. The Christian capitalist God came from an earlier age, and has been transformed to suit the economic order of our time. He too will pass away."
Then a song entitled "Hall, dawn of Liberty" was sung, the coffin was lowered, and the service was over.

PROLETARIAN SCHOOLS AND THEIR TEACHING.—In Glasgow and in other centres in Scotland we have what are called "Proletarian Schools." What are they, and what do they teach? The proletarian school is the Sunday school of the left or the extreme wing of the Socialist movement, and its object is "to teach the children of the working classes the absolute necessity for the abolition of the present political State and the inauguration of an industrial Republic, based on the Ten Proletarian Commandments."
The "hymnary" of these schools includes "The International" (which Mrs. Snowden sang 17 times in one evening at a Bolkshovist meeting in Russia) and the "Red Flag." The following gems are included in the book—
"Hold fast to the morals of your class,
Heed not the Gospel-grinding band;
The truths they preach to you are very
seldom true,
And what is true they don't understand."
A second hymn runs—
"We, the Rebel children, sing,
Perish every Court and King;
We've a world to save and win
In the Revolution."

THE SCOTS AND REMOVAL.—When Jerome K. Jerome went to lecture in America, he was asked, "Do you think your brand of humour will catch on here?" "Young man," he answered, "I have lectured with success to a Scotch audience on a damp night, and I am therefore confident of myself and the issue in any part of the universe."

RUSSIAN TRADE.

A PROTEST FROM LONDON
FINANCIERS.

The Times learns that the leading bankers and financiers in the City have sent a communication to the Prime Minister urging that recognition of all the existing Russian debts should be made an absolute condition of the resumption of trade with Russia. This communication from the bankers, says The Times, is likely to be followed by letters from other authoritative quarters in the City, where it is realized that if the British Government were to connive at a partial repudiation of debt, it would establish a very dangerous precedent. Indeed, the whole force of business opinion would be quickly marshalled against any definite proposal of the kind. The exact terms of the draft treaty drawn up by the inter-Departmental Committee are being kept a close secret, but sufficient knowledge as to its contents has reached the City as to leave no doubt that the draft does not provide for the recognition of all the debts of Russia, but only for some of them. It is understood that the Cabinet is by no means united in its views on the proposed treaty, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has protested firmly against the abandonment of the *bona fide* claims of Russia's creditors. The Times believes that the proposed agreement contemplates the shipment of a certain amount of gold to London, under a guarantee of non-attachment by other claimants, and that this gold should be used as a revolving fund of trade. Goods would be shipped to Russia against this gold, and goods exported from Russia would release the gold for the import of further goods into that country.

MOTOR TRADE SLUMP.

FRENCH MAKERS ASK FOR A BAN
ON IMPORTS.

The French motor-car trade is passing through a crisis of the utmost gravity, and the Union of Manufacturers is now pressing the Government to prohibit the importation of foreign cars. The situation is most serious, as the trade employs roughly 300,000 work-people. The manufacturers say the crisis is due to the excessive number of American cars in France and the prohibitive price of petrol. Many manufacturers who have received deposits on cars ordered have been told by the prospective purchasers that they would rather sacrifice the deposits than carry on with the purchase. The reason of the sudden slump is, a Paris correspondent believes, the heavy expenditure, which reached its highest point at Deauville this summer. People are now complaining that money is tight, and prices are expected to come down in France.

A third hymn says—
"What, wear a tri-colour Union Jack,
Symbol of greed and avarice,
And hail from the east of the brotherhood
The flag of the Commonwealth?
I would as soon hang weeds in a garden
Where sweet flowers cannot grow,
As turn my back on our Red Flag
For the tag-rags of the foe."

And a fourth hymn has the verse—
"We laugh at kings, dukes, lords and knights,
and all the State-bound band,
we see the parson's cunning smile,
the crooks we understand;
The 'master-class' we'll bury yet in this
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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL L. G. BIRD, R.A.O.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1920.

PARADES.—Infantry Battalion will not be held during the Camp Season (27th November to 12th December inclusive) but will be resumed on Monday, 13th December, 1920.

The Parades for Artillery and Engineer Companies will be held as usual, vide Programme of Work issued in Corps Orders on Fridays, 29th October and 19th November, 1920.

(Engineer Company) Practice Lights at Belcher's.

DRESS.—Caps will be worn on all Drill Order Parades until further notice.

Musketry.—Drill Order: Helms will always be worn.

MUSKETRY.—Part 1. Instructional Practices will be fired on King's Park Range on Saturday, 27th November.

at 2.15 p.m. each day by members of Reserve Company.

Dress: Drill Order with Helms. Officer on duty: Lieut. G. M. Dodiwell.

PROMOTION.—No. 235 Corporal D. Davis is appointed Lance Sergeant, with effect from this date and employed on Medical Duties.

CAMP.—Members proceeding to Camp during next three week-ends will travel by the Trains as detailed below.

UP TRAINS.—From Kowloon to Bridge 47 (Detaining Point).
Fridays..... 8.25 p.m.
Saturdays..... 8.45 a.m., 12.01 p.m.
Sundays..... 8.45 a.m.

DOWN TRAINS.—From Bridge 47.
Saturdays..... 5.04 p.m. and 6.11 p.m.
Sundays..... 5.04 p.m. and 6.11 p.m.

The Senior Officer or N.C.O. on Trains will sign Warrants for members proceeding by that train. These are the only ones that have been arranged for to stop at the Camp and members of the Corps using any other train will be required to walk from Shumshu.

Dress for Camp: Battle Order i.e. Helms, Rifles, Belts and Waterbottles, Great Coats, E.N. Bandoliers worn over Right Shoulder (Caps to be taken).

BAGGAGE.—Members wishing to have their baggage sent out to the Camp at Lowu, must deliver it, clearly labelled with owner's name, at headquarters by 10 a.m. on

Saturday..... 27th November.
Saturday..... 4th December.
Saturday..... 11th December.

When it will be sent out by the 12.01 p.m. train.

RIFLES AND EQUIPMENT.—Rifles and Equipment are not on any account to be left in Camp during Mid-week.

BEDDING.—Bedding will be drawn from the Store Tent by members sleeping in Camp, and returned before members leave on the Sunday evenings.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. J. H. WEYMAN.

PARADE.—Owing to week-end Camps 27th November to 12th December, inclusive, there will not be any parade on Tuesday evenings until further order.

CAMP.—The Company will parade at Kowloon Railway Station on Friday, 26th instant, at 6.00 p.m.

Dress: Drill Order (with Helms). Caps, Coats and Field Kit to be taken also Mackintoshes or Overcoats.

N. C. O. and Cadets, who are going to attend Camp on Saturday, will parade at Kowloon Railway Station on Saturday, 27th instant, at 6.00 p.m.

G. F. E. RABSON, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H. V. D. C.

NOTICES.—MUSKETRY.—Part 1 Instructional Practices will be fired (after Camp Season) on Tuesdays, 14th and 21st December, at King's Park Range commencing at 4.00 p.m., both dates for those members of the Corps who have not yet fired. All members concerned must avail themselves of one of these dates.

PRACTICE SHOOT.—There will be a Practice Shoot for members wishing to compete in the League Team on King's Park Range on Sunday, 29th November, 5th and 12th December, commencing at 10 a.m. each day.

CAMP.—Members who cannot remain in Camp during week ends may return to Hongkong by 6.11 p.m. train on Saturdays from Bridge 47 and return by the 8.45 a.m. train on Sundays from Kowloon to Bridge 47.

THE LIMITED GOLF BALL.

The notes of Mr. John L. Low, Convenor of the Rules of Golf Committee, throw some light on the way in which they travelled to the new standardised ball. Mr. Low stated the objections to the small, heavy ball. Principally these were that it does not require the same skill for its control, especially in wind; and that the distance obtained on hard ground does away with the old time through-the-green wooden club shots. To combat this ball the majority of the Committee, regarding distance as secondary to quality of stroke favoured the fixing of the greatest specific gravity which would ultimately have meant the floating ball, but both American and Canadian opinions were strongly against it. Therefore they had to compromise on limitation by a minimum size and a minimum weight. "If," said Mr. Low, "We have not in every way been able to carry out the full intention of our endeavour, we have reached an agreement which will show the inventor that the executive powers are determined to control the game. As far as international golf is concerned the question of the ball is the most vital that has been left unsolved. By this resolution, we move in some degree towards its answer."

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions from W. M. HUMPHREYS, Esq. to sell by Public Auction,
on SATURDAY,
November 27th, 1920, commencing at 2.15 p.m.,
at No. 1, Stewart Terrace, The Peak,
THE

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

As follows:—
HALL—Teakwood Hatstand, Blackwood Side Table, Chairs, etc., etc.
DRAWING ROOM—Chesterfield Sofa, Arm-chairs, Occasional Chair, (Lane Crawford make) Blackwood Curio Cabinets, Ten Tables and Stands, Water Colours, Engraving, A number of Lots Chinese Curio, Brass Vase, etc., Brass Fender, Brass Settee, etc., Five Carpets, Curtains, etc.

DINING ROOM—"Jacobean" Dining Room Suite—Large Dinner Service, Electroplated and Glass Ware, Tea and Coffee Service, etc., etc.

BED ROOMS—Fumed Teakwood Bedroom Suite.
Also
Enamelled Twin Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, etc., Bed and Table Lamps, Blankets, Hot Room, Cupboards and Fittings, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

And
Enamelled Bath and Lavatory Basins, Electric Ceiling Fans and Fittings, Iron Safe, Victrola with Records, Pot Plants, etc.
Full Particulars from Catalogue.
On view Friday, 26th, and day of Sale, Tuesday, 27th.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [1818]

G. A. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY,
the 7th December, 1920, at 11 a.m. within the Chamber, at Naval Depot, Kowloon,
H.M. TUG "ST. SAMSON."

Length between perpendiculars... 135 ft. 0 in.
Breadth, extreme... 30 " 0 "
Depth (under side of 6 in. Bar Keel... 16 " 7 1/2 "

To Upper Deck... 16 " 7 1/2 "
Tonnage according to British Rules, Gross... 451 " 0 tons
Nominal Displacement... 580 " 0 tons
At mean draft... 13 " 10 in.
Present mean draft... 10 " 9 in.

Where... Hongkong.
Built When... September, 1919.
(By whom H. K. W. Poon Dock Co., Ltd.)

Materials of Construction in Cabins, etc.
Wood... Fitting in Cabins, etc.
Iron... General Fittings on Deck, etc.
Steel... Hull, Bulkheads, etc.
Decks... Forecastle, Upper and Lower

A single screw steel steamer of L.H.P. 1,200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.
Built under Lloyd's survey, 100 A.I. for towing purposes.

Port of Registry, Hongkong.
To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

The vessel is now on view between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Inspecting orders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

On presenting inspecting orders to the Pier Master the ship may be viewed and from the Ship. The ship may not be boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty. [1606]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS:—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS:—

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"ORESTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-

charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it

will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be

ready for delivery from Godown on and after

November 22nd.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are

to be left in the Godowns, where they will be

examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between

the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free

storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods

remaining undelivered after Nov. 27th, will be

subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be

presented to the undersigned on or before Dec.

1920, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents.

Hongkong, November 21st, 1920. [1825]

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
(MR. J. H. H. COMPTON).]APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP A
PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. Herbert Matheson, for the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China yesterday morning, applied to His Honour for an order winding up the Chap Cheung Sing Ki partnership of merchants and commission agents, carrying on business at 134, Wing Lok Street, Hongkong.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin represented the petitioner.

Evidence was submitted showing that the partnership had been registered in 1917 with a nominal capital of \$270,000, which was later increased to \$400,000.

Mr. Jenkin contended that the inability of the partnership to meet its obligations, was shown in its dishonouring a bill of exchange for \$140,000. Other shortages had been sworn to by Mr. Matheson on an affidavit that he had put in.

The affidavit of Mr. H. Matheson, Attorney of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on the application for the appointment of a provisional liquidator, stated that the Chap Cheung Sing Ki, a registered partnership, was in the debt of the bank to the extent of \$140,000. The firm had also accepted two bills of exchange drawn upon them by Hang Fat and Ngy Cheung Seng, dated October 25th, 1920, at Saigon on October 14th at 15 days' sight, for \$150,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

These bills, which had been accepted by the partnership, fell due on November 21st and 10th. He had reason to believe that the bill would be dishonoured by failure to pay. The manager of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine in Hongkong, had told him that a bill of exchange for \$300,000, drawn in Saigon on the Chap Cheung Ki dated October 7th, 1920, payable to his bank on 15th days' sight, had been accepted by the partnership on October 19th and dishonoured by non-payment to the extent of \$200,000. The same gentleman had also informed him that another Bill of Exchange for \$150,000, maturing on December 20th, had been accepted by the partnership.

It was anticipated that it, also, would be dishonoured. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation held bills of exchange on the partnership to the extent of about \$300,000, maturing shortly. The manager expected them to be dishonoured. The register showed that the company had been entered as having a capital of \$400,000 of which the principal shareholders resided outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Information had been obtained that the Kiang Chow had arrived with rice for the partnership; and that the *Devawongse* was expected with another cargo. As it was desirable that these cargoes be secured against any loss to the creditors, the Official Receiver had appointed a provisional liquidator.

Further evidence was submitted that the winding-up rules, had been complied with, and the petition published and served.

His Honour made the order petitioned for.

LONG STANDING DISPUTE
SETTLED.

The long-drawn-out case of the Shun Cheong Steamship Co., v. The Tung Hing Co., was terminated by the failure of the respondents to appear, and the case was dismissed.

The action was in respect of \$398,449, awarded to the complainants in a previous action for recovery; but it was not paid on the ground that one of the partners of the complainant firm was also a partner of the respondent organisation, and, as such, had no claim upon respondents.

[BEFORE THE PRINCE JUDGE. (HIS HONOUR
MR. J. B. WOOD).]

A CAPTAIN'S WAGES CLAIM.

This was an action arising out of the dismissal of Capt. P. W. Jones, who, until March 20th last, was master of the s.s. *Chuen Chow*, in the employ of the Chuen On Steamship Company, of Hongkong, for the recovery of back pay and balance of pay in lieu of notice.

Mr. A. Cress, for petitioner, stated that Captain Jones was asked by respondents to send in his resignation, and, upon doing so, was paid three months' salary, at the rate of \$275 per month. The week following his dismissal the newly-revised schedule of remuneration for seamen, which provided retrospective increases for masters, was promulgated. Petitioner claimed that he was entitled to the increase granted, on the sum paid him in lieu of notice, and also on the months he had served, prior to the retrospective limits of the new award—a matter of three months. The respondents, while conceding a part of petitioner's demand, disputed his claim to the full amount in respect to the pay in lieu of notice. He wanted the court's ruling on the matter.

Mr. Gardner, for the respondents, took objection on technical grounds, to a late amendment of the petition, and his Honour reserved judgment, stating that he would hear further argument from Counsel on both sides.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

NAVY DEFEATS R.A.M.C.

The Navy defeated the R.A.M.C. yesterday, in a match played on the Hongkong C.C. ground by five wickets and eighty-seven runs. The Military team, taking first knock, commenced well, a first wicket partnership between Col. Humphry and Corp. Elmer resulting in 95 runs being scored. The team somewhat fell to pieces after this against the bowling of Bevan, who secured six wickets for fifty-three runs.

The Navy had an easy time against the Army: bowling and Lieut. McNair and Lieut. Comdr. Holtham, in partnership, collected over a hundred runs. The fielding of the Army was poor, several catches being dropped. Scores—

R.A.M.C.				
Col. Humphry, l.b.w. b Rees	74			
Farrer, c Stanley, b Greig	24			
Barnes, b Bevan	25			
Hollands, b Bevan	18			
West, b Bevan	0			
Rhodes, b Bevan	15			
Capt. Tomory, v Bevan	0			
S. M. Thompson, b Bevan	0			
Langridge, b Crole-Rees	5			
Savage, b Crole-Rees	1			
Capl. Archer, not out	1			
Extras	8			
Total	171			

Bowling Analysis.				
Bevan	14	6	53	8
Stanley	8	0	37	1
Greig	6	0	33	1
Crole-Rees	9	1	40	2

NAVY.				
Lieut. McNair, b Tomory	68			
Lieut. Stewart, c and b Rhodes	17			
Lieut. Comdr. Holtham, l.b.w. b				
Hollands	74			
Lieut. Comdr. Greig, c Humphry,	31			
b Thompson	20			
Mr. Crole-Rees, c Humphry, b	20			
Thompson	20			
Lieut. Hunt, not out	22			
Mr. Bevan, not out	8			
Extras	2			
Total (for 5 wickets)	258			

Commodore Bowden Smith, Cdr. Stanley, Capt. Lambert and Pay. Lieut. Comdr. Steam did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
Hollands	12	0	68	1
Rhodes	7	0	62	1
Barnes	3	0	27	0
Tomory	4	0	41	1
West	4	0	20	0
Thompson	4	0	32	2

C.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The following will represent the C.R.C. in the above match on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., on the Club ground—Ng Sze Kwong (Captain), Uo Hew Fan, Wei Wing Lok, Geo. Lee, Choa Man Ping, Shin Man Ping, Hung Man To, H. Ching, James Wong, Lo Man Pun, and Wei Lee Son.

I.R.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

The following will represent the Indians in the above match on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 2.15 p.m., on the Sookunpoo ground—S. H. Ismail, A. A. Rumjahn, G. C. Earde, S. D. Ismail, D. Veerapuli, S. A. Ismail, K. Khan, S. A. R. Ismail, U. M. Bux, S. Rumjahn, and A. N. Other.

FOOTBALL.

2/Wiltshires 1 R.G.A. 1
H.M.S. *Tamar* 2 H.M.S. *Curlew* 1
Only two games were played in the above league yesterday. The R.E., having failed to raise a team for three weeks in succession, have withdrawn from the league.

WILTS. v. R.G.A.

The game at Sookunpoo attracted a good number of militarymen.

The R.G.A. kicked off against the breeze towards the Wilt's goal but Moore cleared. The game was fast and the ball travelled up and down rapidly. After fifteen minutes play Heawood sent Veale away on the right the latter centring well in. Best passed Green with a low shot. Walker kicked out and from the throw in, Donovan sent Keay away and after some desultory play, Best lobbed the ball over Green's head, but it hit crossbar and rebounded to McHugh who struck the bar but found the net behind. R.G.A. returned, and Green taking the ball from Keay, the latter player landed in the net. Wilt's from the throw out came again and Menham sent in a low shot that hit the upright and went behind. Frampton kicked to touch near the corner flag and from the throw in, Menham sent to Covey on an offside position and he sent the ball into the net. The goal was quite legitimate by the amended rule—"A player is not offside from a throw in."

From the centre kick Moore kicked out and from the throw in Veale sent across to Heawood who shot wide. Half time scores were: One all.

Wilt's restarted and Heawood sent Best away the latter player sending out to the right where Moore kicked out. From the throw in Bailey forwarded, the ball going into the nullah. Give and take play followed with the backs clearing well. From a forward rush by the Wilt's, Walker handled a yard out from the penalty area and the Wilt's were awarded a free kick. Menham instead of driving forward, tapped the ball to Swanborough who sent across, the ball touching one of the defenders in its flight the referee awarded a corner. Evans took the kick and handed well in but R.G.A. cleared.

HANDS AGAINST MOORE SENT MCHUGH WELL IN, BUT INDIVIDUAL PLAY SPOILT A GOOD OPENING.

Wilt's pressed and forced a couple of corners on the right which Evans placed well, but each time Menham sent over the top. R.G.A. went away but offside against Keay sent the Wilt's back R.G.A. returned but Best was offside. Moore played the one back game. The Wilt's got away but Best fouled Lancaster near the penalty area. Menham taking the kick sent the leather over the top. The game continued to be fast and each goal was visited, but there was no further scoring, the game ending in a draw of one goal each.

"TAMAR" v. "CURLEW."

The *Curlew* team opened against a fair breeze and the *Tamar* took the ball well down, but could not get through the defence. The *Tamar* kept up the pressure and were rewarded, for Stone sent across from the left and the back only rarely cleared, the ball going to Cross, who sent in a first timer giving the goalie no chance. *Curlew's* team went away from the centre kick, and Wetherby sent out to Taylor, who raced away on the right and centred well in where Wetherby received and brought the scores level after fifteen minutes play. Midfield play followed with the defence on both sides very sound. Grant sent across the goal mouth where the *Curlew's* goalie missed the ball, and Stone found the net. Half time saw *Tamar* leading by two goals to one.

From the restart the *Curlew* pressed and kept the *Tamar* at home, but they could not add to their score. The *Tamar* brought relief by playing the one back game. *Curlew* were awarded three corners in quick time, but the *Tamar* kept them out and the whistle sounded leaving the half time score unchanged. Mr. Pragnell was referee.

2ND DIVISION FIXTURES.

The 2nd Division fixtures for the Saturday, November 27th, are as follows:—

2.30 p.m.—
United F.C. v. Oilers United—
South China ground.
Club de Recreo v. Club—Navy B ground.
R.G.A. Res. v. Staffs and Depts.—
Sookunpoo ground.
Carlisle v. Kowloon—Navy A ground.
Punjab v. South China—St. Joseph's ground.
4 p.m.—
St. Joseph's v. Indians—St. Joseph's ground.

HOCKEY.

The Hongkong Hockey Club met a team from H.M.S. *Curlew* at the Happy Valley ground yesterday afternoon. The match resulted in a win for Hongkong by four goals to one.

BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT.

In the Palace Hotel tournament, last night, Ho Shai Cheong beat A. G. Pile by 150 to 156.

MORE INTERPORT TENNIS.

A GAME AT THE PORTUGUESE
RECREATION CLUB.

The prominent tennis players of Shanghai, Messrs. H. H. Knowles and J. L. Elmore, met V. Yvanovich and Wong Po Keung at the Club de Recreo's tennis grounds yesterday afternoon in a friendly match. The Shanghai players, who arrived on the s.s. *Ecuador*, upheld the honour of the Northern port, by defeating the local players by three straight sets—6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

BIG HAUL OF MORPHIA.

25,200 OFFICIAL DOSES.

FOUND ON THE "SHINYO MARU."

In the course of a search by Revenue Officers eighteen pounds of morphia, equivalent to 25,200 official doses, and valued at \$3,450, was discovered on Tuesday in the coal box of the *ShinYO Maru*.

When the drug was discovered the chief officer of the vessel was interviewed by Revenue Officer Lamigan, and as a result the chief cook of the vessel was taken in custody. The man stated that the drug was put in the coal box by the ship's baker, who had asked him for permission to keep some property there. He was unaware at the time that the parcel contained morphia. The baker was sent for and denied all the knowledge. Both men, who are Chinese, were charged at the Magistrate's yesterday, and the case was remanded till this morning.

SINO-JAPANESE INCIDENT
AT FOCHOOW.DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE
CLOSING THE INCIDENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, November 15th.

Today the Notes exchanged between the Chinese Government and the Japanese Government on the subject of the Foochow incident were published. It will be noticed that Japan's expression of regret that the incident occurred is not equal to an apology, while China's admission that the boycott was carried out by people without understanding, and was characterized at times by "excessive conduct," is tantamount to an admission that China was blameworthy.

The Notes follow, the translations being those furnished by the Japanese Legation: From the Japanese Minister to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs (dated Peking, November 12th):

Monsieur le Ministre, I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency, under instruction of my Government, that while it should be noted that the fracas between your countrymen and Japanese subjects at Foochow on November 10th last year, in which unfortunately some of the Chinese and Japanese participants were injured, was primarily motivated by the boycott of Japanese goods at the place, the Imperial Government, in view of the friendly relations between our two countries, regard the occurrence of the incident with regret—I avail, etc.

From the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Minister (dated Peking, November 12th, 1920):

Monsieur le Ministre, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of even date regarding the Foochow incident. In reply, I beg to convey to you, in view of the friendly relations between our two countries, expression of the deep sympathy of my Government for the damages sustained by your countrymen in consequence of the boycott movement which was carried out in the district of Foochow since May last year owing to misunderstanding and was accompanied at times by excessive conduct, in spite of the efforts made by the Chinese local authorities for the control of the situation. Requesting Your Excellency to be so good as to transmit the above to your Government, I avail, etc.

From the Japanese Minister to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs (dated Peking, November 12th, 1920):

My dear Minister, I beg to inform you that after giving mature consideration to the case of the fracas between your countrymen and Japanese subjects at Foochow on November 10th last year, in which 10 Chinese and 5 Japanese were unfortunately injured, and also to the extent of injuries sustained by both parties, with the object of arriving at an amicable settlement as soon as possible, in view of the friendly relationship between our two countries, I hereby agree to the payment of a solatium of 1,300 silver dollars to those of your countrymen who suffered comparatively heavy injuries. With regard to the damages done to the property of Shanghai Restaurant, I agree to the payment of a solatium of 800 silver dollars with a view to relieving the sufferer of the damages, in sympathetic consideration of the fact that the damages, although they were not directly due to any action of the Japanese, resulted from the action of the Japanese who happened to take shelter in the house. I hope that the question of punishment and other matters will be considered as disposed of by our respective Governments with fairness—I remain, etc.

From the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Japanese Minister (dated Peking, November 12th, 1920):

My dear Minister, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of even date informing me that after giving mature consideration to the case of the fracas between your countrymen and Japanese subjects at Foochow on November 10th last year, in which 10 Chinese and 5 Japanese were unfortunately injured, and also to the extent of injuries sustained by both parties with the object of arriving at an amicable settlement as soon as possible, in view of the friendly relationship between our two countries, you agree to the payment of a solatium of 1,300 silver dollars to those of my countrymen who suffered comparatively heavy injuries. With regard to the damages done to the property of Shanghai Restaurant, you agree to the payment of a solatium of 800 silver dollars with a view to relieving the sufferer of the damages, in sympathetic consideration of the fact that the damages, although they were not directly due to any action of the Japanese, resulted from the action of the Japanese who happened to take shelter in the house. You hope that the question of punishment and other matters will be considered as disposed of by our respective Governments with fairness.

In reply, I beg to state that I take note of your communication above stated—I remain, etc.

SALVATION ARMY BANNED
IN JAPAN.

The Tokyo *Yamato* reports that the police have forbidden the holding of open-air meetings by the Salvation Army. The police are investigating the "Army's" preachings, apprehending that there may be disturbing elements at work under the cover of Christianity.

The *Yamato* quotes the chief of the Foreign Bureau of the Metropolitan Police as saying that the recent disorders would have been impossible if the Salvation Army had been preaching only the gospel of salvation; that, on the contrary, its conduct had been more political than religious, and that the authorities possessed evidence of this and were prepared to take steps, if necessary.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CORRECT

DRESS WEAR

FOR MEN

DRESS SHIRTS

From \$4.50 each.

IRISH LINEN COLLARS

All shapes \$5.50 dozen.

TIES and SOCKS

WHITE WAISTCOATS

SILK MUFFLERS

PATENT PUMPS

WHITE GLOVES

15

DICKS

PATENT UNIVERSAL SIZE PACKING
STEAM AND HYDRAULIC.

The most useful and efficient packing known.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

[469]

JUST ARRIVED

NEW PIANOS

FROM

BROADWOOD,

COLLARD'S

& HAMILTON.

Specially manufactured for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

117

Powell

TELEPHONE 216

JUST RECEIVED

a new consignment of

FELT HATS

MADE BY

GLYN & CO.,

44, Old Broad St.,

LONDON, W.

LATEST STYLES NOW SHOWING IN
SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS AND THE

POPULAR VELOUR

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,

Gentlemen's High-Class Outfitters.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL

THE HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, INVITE Architects and Designers to submit DESIGNS in Competition for a MEMORIAL to be erected on the site adjoining Royal Square, opposite the Hongkong Club.

Intending Competitors, who must be British Subjects resident in the Colony, should apply to the undersigned at the General Post Office, not later than the 31st. of December, 1920, for full particulars and conditions.

M. J. BREEN.

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, November 24th, 1920. [1831]

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR—BAZAAR—BAZAAR.

On SATURDAY, November 27th, 1920,

and the following day.

Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

Ladies' Dresses, Children's Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Photo Frames and Fancy Articles.

In a large variety of styles.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 25th November, 1920, after which date the Bazaar will be closed.

SHOOTING STAR—MAY POLE.

Children's Stalls of Nuts, Toys, Dolls, Balls, etc. Sweets and Confectionery of every description. Ladies and Gentlemen cordially invited. All Children welcomed. [1834]

WILKINSON HEYWOOD & CLERK LTD.

Varnish, Paint & Colour Manufacturers.

MR. LEUNG TEN KWAI is no longer connected with this Company, and his authority to sign our name is hereby cancelled. F. C. BARNHAM, Manager in the Far East.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1920. [1830]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF

& GODOWN CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to FRED ELLIS of Ice House Street, Victoria Hongkong a Duplicate Certificate of Certificate of the undivided 300 (Three hundred) Shares in the Company, or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof, upon the statement that under circumstances amounting to larceny or false pretences, the original Certificate has been lost possession of.

Cert. No.	Share	Present Registered
No.	Share	Proprietor
7001	5-4-10	50 25001 to 25050 Inc. (Hos. & Co. Charter, Ltd. C.M.O.)
7002	15-4-10	50 25051 to 25100
7003	25-4-10	50 25101 to 25150
7004	35-4-10	50 25151 to 25200
7005	45-4-10	50 25201 to 25250
7006	55-4-10	50 25251 to 25300
7007	65-4-10	50 25301 to 25350
7008	75-4-10	50 25351 to 25400
7009	85-4-10	50 25401 to 25450
7010	95-4-10	50 25451 to 25500
7011	10-5-10	50 25501 to 25550
7012	20-5-10	50 25551 to 25600
7013	30-5-10	50 25601 to 25650
7014	40-5-10	50 25651 to 25700
7015	50-5-10	50 25701 to 25750
7016	60-5-10	50 25751 to 25800
7017	70-5-10	50 25801 to 25850
7018	80-5-10	50 25851 to 25900
7019	90-5-10	50 25901 to 25950
7020	100-5-10	50 25951 to 26000

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within THIRTY DAYS from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate or other new Certificate as Certificate.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 9th, 1920. [1767]

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

STEAMSHIP "SIMBIRSK."

THE Board of Directors of the Russian Volunteer Fleet hereby states that the steamship "SIMBIRSK" which left the Harbour of Nagasaki on November 1st, has been treacherously seized by her diamant master, P. Milozoroff, and placed by him with Nicholas Fedoroff, formerly the Agent at Tsuruga.

The authentic ship's documents of the "SIMBIRSK" in possession of the Russian Volunteer Fleet Head Office, namely, the Certificate of Nationality and the Certificate of Tonnage and Registry, delivered by the competent authorities of the former Russian Imperial Government, all dated Vladivostok March 24th, 1911, were not in the hands of Milozoroff at the time he perpetrated the seizure of the steamer, and are held by the Vladivostok Department of Trade of the Far Eastern Russian Provisional Government.

Under such circumstances the Board of Directors announces:

- That in view of the fact that the original effective documents of the "SIMBIRSK" are in existence, and not less any copies of these documents submitted elsewhere abroad are null and void as being fixed for the purpose of providing illegitimate protection to persons who are fraudulently in possession of the s.s. "SIMBIRSK."
- That the Harbour and Customs Authorities of all ports at which the s.s. "SIMBIRSK" may call are hereby warned that the navigation and trade of s.s. "SIMBIRSK" without proper registry documents is illegal and
- That the Russian Volunteer Fleet will not be responsible for the transactions entered into in their name by the master of the s.s. "SIMBIRSK," N. Fedoroff, or other persons.

The attention of Insurance Companies, Shippers, Contractors and Passengers is expressly drawn to the above warning, as the obligations of any master of the s.s. "SIMBIRSK" to any party are not binding, while adequate steps will be taken by the competent Russian Volunteer Fleet administration without delay to make the position of the s.s. "SIMBIRSK" regular.

D. LUKHMANOFF, M.M.
Managing Director,
Russian Volunteer Fleet
Board of Directors.
Vladivostok, November 2nd, 1920. [1823]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

THE FIFTH GYMKHANA MEETING will be held (weather permitting) at the HARRY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, November 27th, commencing at 3 P.M.

The Charge for admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Hongkong, November 23rd, 1920. [1832]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

A DINNER DANCE will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th November, 1920. [1827]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

1920/1921.

CABARET DINNER DANCES will be held as follows:

DECEMBER 24th, CHRISTMAS EVE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DECEMBER 25th, CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

DECEMBER 27th, BOXING DAY.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

DECEMBER 31st, NEW YEAR'S EVE.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

Patrons are kindly requested to make table reservations early in view of the fact that accommodation is limited.

Alterations at the REPULSE BAY HOTEL are being carried out with a view to doubling the floor capacity for Dancing; such alterations will be completed before the above dates.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager. [1828]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/331 dated 1st July 1907 for 15 shares Nos. 87538 to 87552 inclusive all registered in the name of Miss Encarnacion Loyaga has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 1st day of December, 1920, a new Certificate for the shares will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/331 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as NULL and VOID.

By Order of the Court of Directors.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1708]

37th ANNUAL ALFRESCO

FETE

of the

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL

5th DECEMBER, 1920.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady STUBBS.

DONATIONS

of

Souvenirs for the Souvenir Stall

and

Prizes for the various other Stalls

will be

gratefully received and acknowledged

if sent to

Messrs. J. M. ALVES & Co's Offices.

1A, Chater Road. [1742]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE

CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

Fcs. 105,000,000.00

THE organisation of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHANGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars:—

HONGKONG BRANCH,

Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd. [148]

NOTICE

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919 which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definite Bonds before March 1921. [1769]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE insertions if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for G. Borne P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF.

NOTICE

WE have REMOVED our Office from No. 5, Queen's Road Central to No. 3, DUNDAS STREET, from the 1st of November, 1920.

CAWASSEE PALLANJEE & CO.

Merchants.

Hongkong, November 1st, 1920. [1710]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

COMPETENT TYPIST and STENOGRAPHER for local Shipping Office. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1831]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE on THE PEAK for 12 or 18 months from next Spring. Garden required. Apply to—Box No. 1815.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1815]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office 14, Des Voeux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—ROOM No. 1.

Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1738]

NOTICE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS is now in need of CHINESE STUDENTS who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop, and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge design and construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonry, Hydraulic Engineering, or Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December, 1920, to the following address:—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,

Director of Railway Department,

Ministry of Communications, Peking.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other Documents sent to them according to the address in the application. [1721]

AVIS OFFICIEL

Relatif au recrutement d'agents techniques Chinois pour le chemin de fer.

La question des chemins de fer devient plus en plus importante dans tous les pays. L'Allemagne est en ce moment en développement considérable et jusqu'à présent en Chine, elle ne permet pas de comparer notre pays aux autres puissances. C'est pourquoi notre intention est de modifier et d'améliorer nos méthodes actuelles, soit en ce qui concerne les lignes déjà terminées, soit en ce qui concerne celles dont les travaux ne sont pas encore commencés. Nous avons donc besoin de nombreux agents techniques pour l'administration, l'exploitation, l'entretien, la construction, la maintenance, et pour les études topographiques, plans, projets, traversées des rivières, ponts, et pour les ateliers de toutes sortes, construction du matériel roulant, appareils de voie, signaux, et pour les services de toutes sortes.

Avant vu que nous avons déjà beaucoup d'étudiants qui ont fait des études à l'étranger et des candidats qui ont des connaissances spéciales nous désirons beaucoup de nous voir placer les étudiants et les agents techniques conformément à tout ce qu'ils ont de capacité et d'expérience.

En conséquence nous publions les conditions ci-dessous:

1. Les étudiants qui ont terminé leurs études à l'université ou dans une école supérieure spéciale à l'étranger ou en Chine sont autorisés de présenter au Chef du département des chemins de fer au Ministère des Communications leur certificat de sortie ou autre publication ou travail quelconque personnel sous lettre recommandée, cachetée, avec leur adresse. Les étudiants doivent joindre à leur demande leur biographie en langue étrangère, s'ils ne peuvent pas l'écrire en chinois.

2. La demande à présenter par les postulants sera reçue jusqu'au 31 Décembre 1920.

3. Les étudiants ou agents techniques qui ne sont pas à Peking devront attendre la réponse du Ministère qui leur fera connaître par une lettre le jour pour passer leur examen, ou leur renverra leur certificat s'il n'est pas jugé suffisant pour les envoyer à un examen.

4. Les candidats sans expérience technique ou sans diplôme ou agents techniques qui présenteront une lettre recommandée, écrite par leur première demande et les dernières compositions, ou qui par un moyen quelconque chercheront à se faire remplacer pour passer leur examen.

5. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

6. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

7. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

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9. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

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12. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

13. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

14. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

15. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

16. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

17. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

18. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

19. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

20. De même ne seront pas acceptés tous les étudiants ou agents techniques qui auront fait des démarches pour postuler, ou auront employé des procédés frauduleux ou qui antérieurement auraient fait d'une manière conduite.

INTIMATION

IDEAL

BEVERAGES

Watson's

DRY GINGER

ALE

There is something quite unique

about its "dryness." Most re-

freshing and invigorating.

Watson's

PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water.

Healthful and refreshing. Blends

excellently with Whisky.

Watson's

FORMAZONE

Refreshing, invigorating and

stimulating.

The temperance Champagne

An ideal beverage for tennis

parties.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Telephone 436.

[11]

BIRTH

CHAPMAN—At the United Methodist Col-

lege, Wenchow, on November 8th,

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. CHAPMAN, a

daughter. (Dorothy Annie).

DEATHS

CASEY—At Chefoo, on November 18th,

Mrs. E. H. CASEY, wife of Mr. Ernest

Casey, of Chefoo.

SIMONS—At No. 145, Dixwell Road,

Shanghai, on November 18th, ERNEST

BERTRAM SIMONS, late Captain China

Steam Navigation Co., beloved hus-

band of Minnie Simons, aged 44 years.

[1721]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1920.

BOLSHEVİK PROPAGANDA

IN CHINA.

We drew attention a short time ago to the

marked increase in Bolshevik propaganda

in China since the arrival in Peking

of "M. YOUNG" as the "Emisary

of the "Russian Far Eastern Government"

in Siberia. We now observe that the

attention of the Chinese Government in

Peking has been drawn to this activity

by "telegraphic appeals" from Shanghai,

Nanking and other southern ports, and that

the Government has been urged to hasten

the departure of the Verkhie Udinsk

Mission, and to close the Bolshevik news

agencies on the ground that "disquieting

pamphlets and leaflets have been translated

from the Russian and distributed by these

Bolshevik news services to the Chinese

lower classes." There is no doubt that the

Soviet Government, which proposes to

abolish the value of money in Russia from

the first day of January next, is finding

a use for a considerable sum of money in

China. Russian "news" is being distributed

daily from several centres in China.

A service will come to us daily in English,

through the post, from Canton. Seeing

that the newspapers have no use for the

service, those having charge of the propa-

ganda are now, apparently, resorting to

the leaflet as a means of circulating Bol-

shevik news and doctrines.

"M. YOUNG," whom the Times corres-

pondent at Peking recognises under another

name as an official prominently identified

with the Bolshevik Government in Moscow,

and regards, therefore, as a direct emissary

of the Moscow Government, evidently

has no present wish or intention

to depart from China, for he has

been trying to acquire, either by

DUBLIN MURDERS: STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT: TWO MEMBERS COME TO FISTICUFFS. MESOPOTAMIAN OUTLOOK: ARABS SURRENDERING ARMS.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)
DUBLIN MASSACRES.

"ONE OF THE MOST AWFUL TRAGEDIES."

LONDON, November 22nd.
In the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood, in reply to a question, read the details of the occurrences in Dublin which he characterized as one of the most awful tragedies in the history of the Empire. It was, he said, a cruel and savage massacre and wounding of unarmed British officers, and he expressed the hope that this series of cold-blooded and carefully-planned atrocities would bring vividly before the public the true reality of the Irish situation. They were fighting an organized band of paid assassins, whose plans it had been recently discovered, included the destruction of life and property in England as well as in Ireland. The reading of the ghastly details of the murders affected the House very deeply. There was a dead silence, except only occasional shocked murmurs.

Sir William Dawson declared that the House was ready at a single sitting to give the Government whatever power was necessary to stamp out the atrocious murder campaign in Ireland, and suggested the introduction of legislation enabling persons found possessing arms or ammunition without permit in any disturbed area in Ireland to be shot. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, expressed horror at the cold-blooded murder of unarmed British officers, and emphasized that the Government was determined to suppress the murder conspiracy in Ireland. They realized that the suppression of such a carefully organized and highly subsidised plot will take time, but they were convinced that, despite recent happenings, the Irish authorities were gradually succeeding in their efforts to break up the gang of assassins who have been terrorizing the country, but, if experience showed that the Irish Government's powers were insufficient, the Government would not hesitate to ask Parliament for such further authority as may be necessary to achieve that end.

FISTICUFFS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, November 22nd.
In the House of Commons, Sir Hamar Greenwood announced that Dublin was normal and no further disturbances had taken place. Four of the assassins had been arrested. One was wounded. Three were caught red-handed with arms.

There was a violent scene during questions on Ireland. Mr. Devlin and a Unionist, coming to fisticuffs. The sitting was suspended.

AMAZING SCENE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LATER.
The scene in the House of Commons, this afternoon, when two members came to fisticuffs, was amazing. The atmosphere in the House was one of high tension, after Sir Hamar Greenwood had read the details of the Dublin murders, and when Mr. Devlin rose and suggested that troops fired indiscriminately on the crowd in the football field, he was howled down, and a member, sitting below Mr. Devlin, tried to pull him down. Mr. Devlin lunged forward fiercely and the two closed, whilst other members tried to separate them. The House was in an uproar. One Labour member was challenging anyone to fight him; Mr. Devlin was struggling furiously, white with rage, and was finally torn off his opponent who was kept in his seat by his friends.

The Speaker then declared the sitting suspended. On resuming fifteen minutes later, both Major Molson, who was Mr. Devlin's opponent, and Mr. Devlin approached each other and the incident was terminated.

EARLIER CABLES. VICTIM'S PATHETIC APPEAL.

LONDON, November 22nd.
Amongst the Dublin massacre one case, particularly, was revolting in brutality. A party of between twelve to twenty men knocked at the door of a house. When it was opened, they rushed in and dragged the landlord Mr. Smith and Captain Maclean, who were in bed with their wives, out of the bed, and prepared to despatch them forthwith, but, on Captain Maclean imploring them not to murder him before his wife's eyes, forced the two men and Mrs. Maclean's brother-in-law into another room and shot them in cold blood.

Another victim was Captain Baggaley, who had lost his leg in the war. It is stated that the murderers were put in the hands of guide—some of whom were girls—who knew the private houses in which the officers lived.

TERRIFYING SCENE.

LATER.
Dublin was quiet during the night, but the military were most active searching houses. One man was killed in the street. Shortly before 10 o'clock curfew began. Only scanty reports have, so far, been received in London regarding the Croke Park tragedy in which 12 persons were killed and scores were injured. It is stated that when the military appeared on the scene, many men scaled the railings and rushed to the neighbouring houses. They were followed by troops, who fired volleys, causing a terrible panic. People swept like an avalanche on the playing pitch, many praying aloud as they ran. The scene was terrifying.

TWO MOTOR-CARS.

LATER.
Some light is thrown on the manner in which the murder gang travelled to Dublin by an official report that, on Saturday night, a Dublin nurse was arrested near Sligo while driving a motor-car towards Dublin, containing three local suspects with ten rifles, four revolvers, hundreds of rounds of ammunition and some equipment which were identified as belonging to the murdered police.

All occupants of the car were arrested. Later another motor-car, making for Dublin, was caught on the same road, and five of the armed occupants were arrested.

RUSSIAN TRADE PACT.

WHEN EXCHANGE OF GOODS WILL BEGIN.
LONDON, November 22nd.

In the House of Commons, at question time, the assumption that re-opening trade with Russia would mean immediate exchange of goods with Russia was deprecated by Sir Robert Horne, who emphasized that it will be a considerable time before Russia is able to export any appreciable quantity of goods.

WREKIN BY-ELECTION.

GENERAL TOWNSEND ELECTED.
LONDON, November 22nd.

The by-election at Wrekin, caused by the death of Mr. Charles Palmer, has resulted as follows:—
General Townsend (Independent)... 14,565
Mr. Duncan (Labour)... 10,600

TRADE UNION FEDERATION.

PRESIDENT RESIGNS OFFICE.
LONDON, November 22nd.

Mr. W. A. Appleton, M.P., announces his resignation of the presidency of the International Federation of Trades Unions. In an explanatory letter he makes it clear that he does not agree with the present policy of the Federation.

ELECTION OF NEW PRESIDENT.

LATER.
The International Federation of Trades Unions Congress meeting in London today has elected the railwaymen's leader, Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., as President of the Federation, vice Mr. Appleton.

Mr. Thomas, in his speech, emphasized that one thing the world required was peace, and urged the congress to attempt to secure a more equitable distribution of raw materials and the stabilization of exchange.

SITUATION IN MESOPOTAMIA. ARABS SURRENDERING ARMS.

LONDON, November 22nd.
Mesopotamian communists state that, though sporadic outbreaks of disorder are still to be feared, organized resistance has ended. The 55th and 53rd Brigade columns operating on the Shatt-el-Hilla and the Shatt-el-Mindiyeh branches of the Euphrates met with little resistance and recovered a large amount of Government property. The inhabitants are surrendering arms and ammunition.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. ATTITUDE TOWARDS ARMENIAN PROBLEM.

GENEVA, November 22nd.
During the debate at this morning's meeting, the Assembly of the League of Nations unanimously passed Lord Robert Cecil's proposal to help Armenia, with an amendment, moved by M. La Fontaine (Belgium), for the formation of a Commission to deal with the question of Armenia.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, November 22nd.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Lloyd George said that it was not proposed to abandon the special Imperial Conference on the inter-Imperial constitutional relationships, but public opinion in the Empire had not had time properly to consider the matter to enable the conference to be held in 1921. It was hoped that it would be possible to hold it in 1922. The Premier emphasized that the Dominions desired postponement.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY. STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, November 22nd.
Replying to Mr. Alexander Shaw, Sir Robert Horne stated that exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in the nine months ended September 30th totalled £17,303,000 and re-exports of foreign and colonial produce and manufactures amounted to £30,134,000.

PREMIER'S NEAR EAST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 22nd.
Mr. Lloyd George, the French Premier, is coming to London on November 28th to discuss the Near East question with Mr. Lloyd George.

NEW FORM OF ENERGY. WONDERFUL POWERS CLAIMED FOR A WAR SECRET.

LIFE MADE EASIER.
"Wave power" is an entirely new method of transmitting energy. The invention, according to its sponsors, will do much to make life more pleasant. It will mean, for example, better and quicker methods of cutting coal, and consequently much cheaper fuel. Wave power will be able to burrow the future Channel tunnel at about twice the speed and half the cost of the ordinary drilling machinery.

It will drive ships, trains, and motors, and raise lifts, do the riveting of ship-builders, and even deputise for the man with the sledge-hammer who breaks up roads preparatory to mending. The inventor is Mr. George Constantinesco, the young Rumanian who, during the war, perfected the interrupter gear, which made it possible to fire a machine-gun through the buzzing propeller of an aeroplane in flight, without the bullets striking the revolving blades. This synchronising bullet device was only made possible by "wave power," and Mr. Constantinesco carried out special experiments with his inventions for the Government in a mysterious, carefully guarded factory at West Drayton, Middlesex. It was stated in Parliament that he had claimed £300,000 from the Admiralty alone for his work.

Ideas of "wave power" have now been applied to mechanical uses by Messrs. W. H. Dorman and Co., Ltd., motor-engine builders, of Stafford. Many of the largest engineering and constructional firms in the country are adopting "wave power" tools of various kinds.

6,000 A MINUTE.
The theory of the invention, briefly, is this: Water is used as the medium for transmitting power, and the energy is sent in a series of waves, varying according to intensity, from 100 to 6,000 a minute. Electrical energy is transmitted in a succession of waves through a cable, or through the air in the case of wireless telegraphy. Just so with "wave power," except that water, or some other liquid, is the vehicle of the energy. The idea is radically different from that adopted in ordinary hydraulics, where the power is conveyed through a solid column of moving water. Claims made for "wave power" transmission are:—
Simplicity, portability, no loss of energetic efficiency, low cost of installation and maintenance, and absolute safety.

"The tools we have made," said a representative of Messrs. W. H. Dorman and Co., "are a pre-requisite" so far as principal of interest for drilling and coal-cutting in mining and for shipbuilding. Other tools, however, are in course of development for a variety of industries.
One can scarcely foresee an end to the possibilities of "wave power." It can pump out coal from coal mines as it is pumped out from aeroplanes. It can bridge rivers faster than any steam or electrical appliance. It can drive ships, motors, and aircraft. It is one of the most versatile instruments of power known.

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL. DESIGNS INVITED.

An advertisement which appears in another column to-day, invites local architects and designers to send in to the War Memorial Committee designs for the "simple and dignified" memorial which it is proposed to erect on "the finest site" in the Colony, in front of the Hongkong Club.

It is pointless to discuss the reasons for the delay which has occurred in advancing the project to its present stage. The community has been told from time to time that the matter has not been forgotten, and that the Committee had been engaged in arranging various necessary details preliminary to inviting designs. The designs, we understand, are to be based on an estimated expenditure of \$125,000, including the cost of foundations. Premiums of \$1,000, \$1,000 and \$750 are to be awarded for the three best designs. The judging is to be done by a Committee which will consist of H.E. the Governor, the Director of Public Works, and Mr. A. G. W. Tickle, assisted by the Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak, Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce; and the Hon. Mr. Lau Chiu Pak, Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The designs must be sent in to the Secretary not later than March 31st next, and when they have been adjudged they will be exhibited to the public.

The monument, which is to be of Hongkong granite, will not, of course, cover the entire site, and the ground surrounding it will be laid out as a garden in which will be placed the war trophies, including a German howitzer.

Presumably the community will soon be hearing from the gentlemen who are charged with the duty of raising the necessary funds.

CHINESE TOBACCO.

THE ABSENCE OF EXPORTS.

In common with other articles of Chinese produce there is a distinct absence of exports of Chinese tobacco during the present season, these being confined to the smallest possible dimensions, in strong contrast to the years when they were very heavy. Inquiry, says the N.C. Daily News, tends to the conclusion that this position is not so abnormal as in the case of other articles of Chinese produce, and this notwithstanding the fact that a shortage of tobacco exists in the world. The salient fact is that Chinese tobacco is as yet of so inferior a grade that only an exceptional scarcity brings it into general consumption in the world's markets.

With the closing of the greater part of Asia Minor to the world's markets, the shortage of tobacco, became very pronounced during the war. The scarcity of the particular leaf required for the production of Turkish and other high-grade cigarettes was most pronounced, and accordingly manufacturers had recourse to the Far East. Korean tobacco especially came into use for Turkish and similar brands, as it has an Oriental flavour which made the most effective substitute for the real article, but Japanese and Chinese varieties were also employed. An extensive export trade thus grew up in this produce. To-day, however, this is no longer the case, not merely because of the general dislocation of China's export trade, but even more so because of the inferior quality of the article.

One reason especially may be assigned for the sudden falling off of tobacco exports. The armistice liberated large stocks of tobacco which had been accumulating in Asia Minor during the war, and this assisted materially in relieving the world scarcity. To-day when the tobacco-growing industry is in full swing the scarcity is no longer so acute, the Chinese article is out of favour and only the smallest quantities are exported. The reason for the world shortage is to be found in the increase of cigarette smoking in Europe and America. The American figures show a rise of from 18 odd billions to 42 billions between 1918 and 1919; and the increase in England and France is equally striking. This is supposed to be largely due to the fact that women are smoking a great deal more than previously, but a small proportion of the increase may be found in the fact that the pipe-smoking fraternity is diminishing.

A SHANGHAI CAUSE CELEBRE.

SUBSTANTIAL SUMS AT STAKE.

Messrs. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Inc., Far Eastern Division, have been named defendants in a civil suit filed in the United States Court for China by their former manager, Mr. Ferdinand G. Boulton.

Mr. Boulton is claiming for the sums of \$315,000 and Shanghai, \$14,220.95 alleged to be due to him for unpaid salary, commissions, profits, and loans alleged to have been advanced to the defendant company, plus interest. These sums, he alleges, the company has refused and still refuses to pay. Following are a list of the items which make up the claim:—
Unpaid salary, \$4,880.95; commissions, \$15,000; loans, \$1,400.00 and \$12,964.10 and unpaid exchange contract profits about \$12,307.25. A further item is—Credited by mistake to Yeh Kong-yung \$12,250.54.

Without a complete accounting between plaintiff and the defendant for the period January 1st, 1919, to November 30th, 1920, the plaintiff states that he is without remedy at law, and he prays that the court make an accounting of all the amounts for salaries, etc., due to him from defendant and of all debts charged to plaintiff by defendant. He admits having drawn the sum of \$12,303.77 from defendant, but alleges that the balance is still due and owing him.

LESSENING DEMAND FOR GOODS. PUBLIC UNABLE TO BUY AT PRESENT PRICES.

The shadow of unemployment is hanging heavily over the country, said Mr. R. T. Nugent, Director of the Federation of British Industries, to a representative of The Times recently. The heads of all business must be seriously considering their markets with a view to facing the problem of how, in spite of the high cost of production, they are to dispose of their commodities in a world which is obviously unable to afford to maintain its demand at the present prices. Mr. Nugent said:—

Now, as was inevitable, we have reached a point at which, however much they may want the goods, a large number of people in the world cannot buy them at present prices; and if the demand is to be continued a gradual process of price deflation must follow. It is here that real difficulty comes in. The cost of production is enormously high nowadays, that it will be impossible in most industries to lower the prices to an appreciable extent unless the cost can be brought down. There are various factors involved in the present high cost of production. The first in this country, at any rate, and one of the most important, is the very high level of taxation with all its consequences, both direct and indirect. As taxation depends on expenditure, one of the first steps towards a lower cost of production, and consequently lower prices, must be a decrease of national expenditure leading to a decrease in taxation and, in turn, to a decrease in the cost of production.

The second point in the cost of production is, of course, the greatly increased cost of labour which affects not only directly the labour cost of any particular business, but also its raw material and transport costs. Nobody in these times wishes to lower the standard of living of labour, and consequently no one wishes to lower the wages which workmen earn. The cost of production, which affects the value of their wages, can only be lowered if labour will co-operate wholeheartedly, with all the others who are responsible for production, in increasing the amount of commodities produced.

Many foreign buyers who wish to obtain British goods, and who would have preferred British to any other, proceeded Mr. Nugent, have been disappointed and annoyed either at not obtaining them, or by obtaining them only at a difference in cost which they consider unreasonable. This has not been to any large extent the fault of British exporters but it has been due to the after effects of the war. It is, however, most important that this feeling of annoyance should be dissipated, and that the confidence of foreign customers should be re-established. For this purpose it seems most important that a very great effort should be made by British manufacturers and exporters in the next few months to preach the doctrine of British goods abroad not merely by advertisement but by every means in their power, such as supporting exhibitions and organizations, like those of the Government and of the Federation of British Industries, which are actually working in the foreign markets, and, needless to say, making special efforts to give full and prompt deliveries of goods to foreign buyers.

Ever since the Armistice, when industries were reconstructing themselves for peace production at home, the Federation of British Industries has initiated centres of concentration for British trade in all the principal foreign markets, upheld the prestige of British manufacturers, and maintained British goods until the manufacturers at home were able to fill actual orders. The time has now come, Mr. Nugent added, when this organization, with the prestige which it has built up, must be utilized to the utmost if trade is to be maintained by increased foreign consumption, and the worst consequences of a slump, such as unemployment, are to be averted.

THE FOREIGN POPULATION OF SHANGHAI.

From an abstract of the returns of the census taken at Shanghai on October 16th (exclusive of the French settlement and the outside roads under the control of the French Consul), we learn that the foreign population is 23,307. At the census taken in 1915, it was 18,619, and in 1910, 13,536. Some details are appended:—

	Grand Total		Total
	Adults	Children	
British	2,298	1,785	4,083
American	1,012	728	1,740
Portuguese	428	273	701
Russian	120	118	238
French	158	109	267
German	101	98	199
Spanish	69	50	119
Danish	89	57	146
Italian	83	47	130
Indians	811	80	891
Japanese	4,442	3,682	8,124

Nationalities in the population represented by less than one hundred persons are:—Norwegian, Swiss, Polish, Swedish, Dutch, Greek, Czech-Slovak, Rumanian, Estonian, Korean, Lithuanian, Belgian, Turkish, Brazilian, Austrian, Hungarian, Persian, Armenian, Arabian, Bulgarian, Egyptian, Mongolian, Venezuelan, Malay and 18 " sundries " are added.

THE LITERARY TOURIST.

The lady had come all the way from America to see the spots in the British Isles which had become historic owing to close association with the names of famous writers. She visited each place in turn. The land of Burns made her was enthusiastic. Rapture and awe filled her body and soul when Sir Walter Scott's birthplace was pointed out to her. She became imbued with a delicious delight when viewing surroundings that had often caught the eye of Robert Louis Stevenson, until by the time she reached Stratford-on-Avon she was in a state of hysterical ecstasy. She walked round the town and inspected everything connected with Shakespeare's name with enthusiasm. Finally, while waiting for her train, she looked round the station. "Obe," she exclaimed, "I guess this must be the band! To think that Shakespeare used to come here to take the train to London!"



Connoisseurs appreciate HAIG & HAIG WHISKY

YOU will be proud to place Haig & Haig Five Stars Scotch Whisky before the greatest connoisseurs among your friends. They will confirm your choice—they will vote you a judge of quality. They expect the best in whisky. See that they get it.

Just set Haig & Haig Five Stars Scotch Whisky before them. It needs no further introduction.

Draw the cork and Haig & Haig Five Stars Scotch Whisky will sing its own praises.

The quantity is limited, the quality is rare. You cannot get it everywhere.

Place your orders in advance and make as sure as you can of getting supplies.

**Haig & Haig Five Stars
Scotch Whisky**

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HONGKONG.**

Pay your friends the highest compliment by offering them Haig & Haig Scotch Whisky. They will appreciate your good judgment.

Asahi Lager Beer

Specially brewed for Export.

**DAI NIPPON BREWERY
COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

Take this Power in your hand

Pick up any Bovril bottle from the store counter, and let it rest on the palm of your hand. Then picture to yourself another bottle ten to twenty times as big.

That larger bottle would correspond to the proven Body-building Power of the Bovril actually in your hand.

BOVRIL

Hotels in Japan & Manchuria

MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Average Rates for Single Rooms (without Bath) including meals
Y10—12 in cities and some popular resorts.
Y8—10 in country districts.

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Osaka (Nikko) — Lakewood Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel	Nara — Nara Hotel	Shiraga — Daikoku Hotel
Kanagawa — Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Imperial Hotel
Kanagawa — Kanagawa Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Station Hotel
Kobe — Kobe Hotel	Miyako Hotel	Nikko — Nikko Hotel	Tokyo — Tokyo Station Hotel

IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taipei — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSSEN

Keijo (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Hotel (Mukden) —
Yamato Hotel

For 120 page handy guide book and information, please apply to Offices of JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU, THOS. COOK & SON, or AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., or SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, c/o Traffic Bureau, Government Railways, Tokyo.

WOMEN OF NO IMPORTANCE. WHERE MAN IS STILL THE MASTER.

Maurice A. Cowan writes in the Daily Express:—

The historian of the future will call the present era "The Woman Age." Always powerful in unobserved spheres, woman is now the obvious potent force.

Yet there are still some corners of the earth where woman is what she was ages and ages ago. Tangier is one of them.

Less than three hours' journey from Gibraltar, our civilisation is scorned and derided. In Tangier, the thin European veneer is lost in the wave of African barbarism. Woman counts as naught.

The dazzling whiteness of the houses, the blue, blue, sky, the Moorish arches, the curious colours, the prostrate figures in every hole and at every corner, the black water-carrier with a rag round his loins and a goat-skin of water on his back, a girl of seven with a child tied to her back and a huge bundle of charcoal on her head; faces noble and mean, faces of sultans and senators, faces black, yellow, brown, and white—all this intrigued and attracted me, but there was no impression so deep, no emotion so strange as that when I first met a woman.

Down the street she glided like a spectre. Clad in a white sheet, only the eyes, part of the forehead, and the hand that shrouded the face were visible. As I approached she quickly covered the whole of her face, and shrinking, sought shelter in the shadow of the wall along which she edged.

SAD EVER.

Only once did I see a face unveiled. A woman stopped to raise a burden, and I saw a face that would have bought the soul of an artist, yet the eyes were very sad. Only before her lord and master may a married woman unveil, and no face worth seeing, of a girl past childhood remains unveiled for the public to gaze upon.

There were other women. Seated on the ground in the midst of indescribable filth and offal they sold bread, tomatoes, green-stuffs, while myriads of flies and insects buzzed round them. Innumerable donkeys were driven down the streets, and no driver cared, if the animal trampled on a woman. "Urra," they shouted, waving the beast on, but if a man were in the way the cry was "Balek," giving a warning.

"Why do no men sit on the ground selling bread," I asked an Arab.

A superior smile, and the word "Koran" was the only reply. With the Koran they can justify everything.

On one occasion a pandemonium at Tangier. The street was lighted with torches, and down it came a procession, accompanied by music, yells, the baying of donkeys, the barking of dogs, and crowds of semi-naked children. In the centre of this seething mob was a large box borne on the back of a donkey. The wife was in the box. After being taken round the town she would be deposited at the house of her husband, whom she had never seen.

"He has two wives already," said the guide, "and several others"—by which he meant concubines. "This new one is fifteen—time she was married. What use will she be when her bloom has vanished and her freshness gone? Now she is a pleasure to man, and she will be for few years, but after that—the Arab's gesture and face expressed eloquently enough the contempt and brutality that become the woman's lot. I remembered those women I had seen, crouching in the doorway, dry as mummies, heaps of rags, yet young in years."

As the evening sun threw broad shadows across the square of the snow-white city the voice of the muezzin called the faithful to prayer.

What were the women praying for?

A CONJURING GERMAN "OFFICER."

THE VALUE OF A UNIFORM.

The famous Captain von Köpenick has found an imitator in Richard Donnerhack, conjurer, who was sentenced recently to three years' imprisonment by the Southern District Court. Donnerhack proved by his exploit that the German has made little difference in the quality of the German public and officials when it is a question of a uniform.

As becomes a conjurer, he based his method on the trick of disappearing at right time.

Donnerhack began by travelling from town to town as a German officer who had been interned in India. When he had raised considerable sums from patriotic and kindly persons, he would disappear. Having worn this career threadbare, he changed his exploit. He descended upon Dortmund as agent of the German Government with full powers to evacuate the city of all persons between 18 and 35 to other parts of Germany, as the town was to be occupied by Entente troops. He was believed by the City authorities, but the alarming news ran through the town like wildfire, occasioning great excitement among the officials and public, with the result that the military made inquiries at at Berlin before Donnerhack could disappear. They meanwhile locked him up in an upper room in his hotel. He attempted to disappear by trying the sheets together, but was seen by his guards when still some distance from the ground. The guards unhitched the top sheet and Donnerhack fell the rest of the way, breaking an arm and a leg. He spent now, a few weeks in his hotel. During his convalescence he began to perform conjuring entertainments, and these were greatly appreciated. In the approved manner he borrowed the doctor's gold watch for the disappearing trick, in which both hat and the gold watch disappeared.

Subsequently Donnerhack was found to have net up in Berlin as a "marriage swindler," the method of this apparently well-recognized trade being to pretend that he was a German officer, to get himself engaged, to be married, tell his fiancée that he had been ordered on a journey by Government, and beseech her to lend him the money for this. He would then disappear. On a recent occasion, however, he did not disappear quickly enough, and he is now to make up for it by disappearing for a longer time.

"MELACHRINO"

THE CIGARETTE ELECT OF ALL NATIONS.

We have made a reduction on the following numbers—

	Old prices	Revised prices
No. 1	\$4.75	\$4.25
No. 4	3.75	3.50
No. 5	3.25	2.75
No. 8	—	2.25
No. 9	—	2.25

To enjoy an excellent smoke use a "Dunhill "Shell" Pipe with "PERSONAL,"

"H. TAREYTON"

OR "STROLLERS" (Navy Cut).

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Tabaqueria Filipina,

38-40, Queen's Road, Central.

(opposite to Lock Hing & Co.)

25%

Reduction in Prices

In conformity with our policy of maintaining the lowest retail prices in the United States, the prices of all Piece-goods, Clothing, Underwear, Shoes, Hosiery, etc., have been reduced 10% to 25%.

All orders received after Oct. 1st will receive benefit of the reduction.

For free copy of:

General Catalog No. 92

Grocery Catalog

Winter Clothing Catalog

apply to

MONTGOMERY WARD & Co.

NATIONAL Y.M.C.A. BLDG.,

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Wholesale Retail

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World Renowned
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Agents: HULLER & PEREY
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Regular Sailings to
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via Suez or Panama Canals at Owners' Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

For SHANGHAI

S.S. "NIPPON" ... on or about 2nd December

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBIUS

via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO

S.S. "PERSIA" ... on or about 12th December.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

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S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 27th Nov.

S.S. "BAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 29th Nov.

For JAVA

S.S. "HUKUTO MARU" ... sailing on or about 13th Dec.

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(TAIYO KAIYUN KAISHA)

Steamship Service Trans-Pacific.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading for SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipments at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

110

N. Y. K.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overseas Ports U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific
and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOHASHI MARU (calling Vancouver) ... Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 29th Jan., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

ISABA MARU ... Monday, 29th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KANO MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.

ITO MARU ... Friday, 24th Dec., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

LIMA MARU ... Saturday, 4th December.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore End of November.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 31st Dec., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Middle of January.

NEW YORK via Manila, Java, Straits & Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

HAKODATE MARU sailing from Singapore Thursday, 9th Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSIN MARU ... Wednesday, 1st Dec., Beginning of January.

BANGKOK MARU ...

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 25th Nov., at 2 p.m.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Saturday, 14th December

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Saturday, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINZUI MARU (omitting Saito & Yama) ... Thursday, 25th November.

NAGANO MARU ... Saturday, 27th November.

ATSUBA MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Sunday, 28th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 10th Dec., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 229 & 232. S. YASUDA, Manager.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 10th Dec.

For HAVANA, CUBA.

S.S. "SURUGA" ... about 10th Dec.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE

AGENTS

6th Floor

127 & 128

HOTEL MARIAGE

MESOPOTAMIAN MISRULE.

PAN-ARAB INTRIGUE

BLOW DEALT AT THE ENTENTE

The Times' Special Correspondent in the Middle East writes from Teheran:—

One measure, though it is unfortunately partly in the nature of locking the stable door on the stolen steed, the Government can take towards the restoration of peace in Mesopotamia. It can curtail the activities of our official British Pan-Arabs.

My conviction, based on careful study, is that the Arab Bureau at Cairo, the G.H.Q. at Cairo, and our Occupied Enemy Territory Administrations in Palestine and Iraq year in Syria, bear a heavy load of responsibility for the present state of British lives and money in Mesopotamia. We have poured a vast treasure in gold into the Meiluz and Damascus. Gold is so common to-day in parts of Arabia, and change so scarce, that the Arab will give a British sovereign for a handful of silver piastres.

Some of this gold has undoubtedly overflowed from Damascus to Mesopotamia through the Mesopotamia Committees of some 30 malcontents from Baghdad which sat at Damascus in Feisal's day.

Travelling from Cairo to Aleppo I was repeatedly assured by British Pan-Arabs that Syria and Mesopotamia were essentially one Arab country, that no solution could be satisfactory which did not unite them. I am confident that the matter has not rested there, and that proposals for the federation of Syria and Mesopotamia have been pressed from official quarters in Cairo.

THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

It is time to speak plainly and to point out that British Pan-Arab propaganda is one of the most serious existing dangers to the world's peace. From the time when a few of Feisal's followers were hustled in Ford cars into Damascus at the head of Allenby's cavalry—depriving the British troops of the glory of having captured that historic city—for the purpose of giving the Arab Administration a flying start, it began to poison our relations with France.

The French themselves must certainly bear a share of the blame for the subsequent embitterment in Syria; but there lies the root cause of the rift in the Entente, which later spread mildly to Teheran, and has become flagrant in connexion with the Ruhr Valley and with Warsaw.

The tenacious prosecution of the Pan-Arab idea is due to two sets of people. The first is a small band of gallant and distinguished soldiers who are genuine Arab enthusiasts. These men—though doubtless they cannot admit it even to themselves—seem in deepest consciousness to believe that the British Army did well to keep the side-show going so long on the Somme and the Yser because that all contributed to the final grand breakthrough beyond the Jordan, which brought within our grasp our war aims, namely the establishment of Arab independence—a triumph which, unfortunately, a pusillanimous Government has since largely frittered away in deference to the French, the Jews, and others who are not entitled to consideration because they were not represented in the fighting on the Jordan front.

The other class consists of extremely admirable, but now extremely dangerous, officials who have no great belief in the Arabs' own capacities for government, but an intense belief in our Imperial Mission to give peace and prosperity to the backward races of the earth by our familiar methods of Imperial tutelage.

In point of fact, the Pan-Arabs' schemes have hitherto produced only disastrous results. Our attempt, as seen by the Arab Caliphate, has hitherto been a failure. Neither Islam nor the Arabs themselves have any use for King Hussein. The Emir Feisal and the other sons appear as his political enemies. It is probable that sooner or later the far more powerful Ibn Saud will drive him out of Mecca; and, with the Wahabites in possession of the Holy City, we shall have a pretty kettle of fish.

A year ago I registered in your columns my conclusion that the work of the Pan-Arab party, in procuring the British recognition of the Hedjaz as being ready for complete independence, was a powerful factor in promoting Egyptian unrest.

Actually, I found little difference between our organization in Palestine and Syria and in Mesopotamia. Both had a system of office called political, a title copied from the Indian system. But whereas in Mesopotamia these all depend on the Civil Commissioner in Baghdad, in Lord Allenby's area they depend on the Political Officer at Cairo, who is a member of Allenby's G.H.Q. staff.

The existing host in Mesopotamia renders so many auxiliaries necessary that the 70,000, which I believe was the figure before the arrival of the last reinforcements, represented nominally two divisions, but these were so weak that the actual effectives, excluding those in Persia, were about four brigades, partly British and partly Indian.

The exposure of the sufferings of the troops in the enormous expenditure and heavy increase of personnel. The troops now have an ice-plant, soda water factories, and electric fans maintained for them. These things are absolute necessities for white men there.

You cannot run Mesopotamia much longer, not even as much as we have done in the past, on Indian troops, though we have to turn there for reinforcements now. The Pan-Arab suggestion that hitherto no attempt has been made to use local troops is an attempt to trade on public ignorance at home, the truth being that we have, to our cost, relied almost entirely on them.

There remains the question of using the available British troops. Whichever way we turn there will be no escape from expense in Mesopotamia. Even if we evacuate we must first defeat our opponents, and exact punishment for a series of foul murders.

If the Egyptian authorities were told that it is no business of theirs to make proposals with regard to Mesopotamia, and the Pan-Arabs were suppressed, although there is likely to be a heavy toll of British lives for some time to come, resulting from their past activities, it is yet possible that that necessary local good will can be recovered under the patriarchal methods of Sir Percy Cox.

With him the tribal sheikhs love to come and "have a buck" about their affairs, after which they return to their tents, and when the evening Mejlis (Session) comes round they "have a drink" and the great "Cokkus" has said "Cokkus" whose gift is that of sympathetic listening, has generally said remarkably little, but the sheikh, who did 90 per cent. of the talking, invents the appropriate eloquent periods for Sir Percy Cox in narrating the interview.

Dignity in government and deportment appeal to the Arab. The sheikhs complained that the present Civil Commissioner toured the country in an aeroplane—an undignified act of which it was asserted "Cokkus" would never have been guilty. But even "Cokkus" in the present situation, will need a big stick in the corner of his tent. The big stick will be expensive.

Anything like a real Parliamentary government from Baghdad is at present utterly impossible. When last year all the tribes and notables were consulted with regard to the area of Mesopotamia and the form of government, all asked for Mosul and the majority for Cox, but it is noteworthy that several complained bitterly that they had been asked at all, saying such things were not for them to settle.

The big stick will be expensive.

The big stick will be expensive.

The big stick will be expensive.

The big stick will be expensive.

(Continued on foot of next column.)

Cuticura SOAP

and Cuticura Ointment

The pore-cleansing, purifying and sterilizing properties of this wonderful skin soap, using plenty of hot water and soap, best applied with the hands, which it softens wonderfully and the soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for redness and roughness, pimples and dandruff, if any, will prove a revelation to those who use them for the first time.

Scented Soap, Ointment in 3d. and 2d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample and full particulars, send 2d. to The Cuticura Soap Co., Ltd., London. Also for small orders with price.

"Cuticura Soap" is a registered trademark.

24-10



HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From November 25th to December 1st, 1920.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Thurs.	25	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 50	5 5	2 50	1 7
Fri.	26	8 13	5 3	3 7	2 2
		8 44	5 4	3 32	1 8
Satur.	27	8 54	5 6	2 43	2 3
		10 42	5 3	3 18	2 4
Sun.	28	9 23	5 8	3 19	2 4
		10 27	5 1	3 4	0 7
Mon.	29	10 47	5 0	3 55	0 8
		11 17	5 3	4 42	2 8
Tues.	30	1 54	5 0	5 31	4 1
		1 12	7 7	7 47	1 5
Wed.	1	3 2	5 0	5 30	4 3

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri., 26th Nov., 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via Ningbo ... "FOOSEING" ... Sun., 27th Nov., D'light.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "NAMSANG" ... Tues., 30th Nov., 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Wed., 1st Dec., 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI ... "HANGSANG" ... Thurs., 2nd Dec., D'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuantan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Nov. 30th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel (From New York via Panama) Des. Hongkong

"GLENSHANE" ... 30th Nov.

"GLENADE" ... 23rd Dec.

"GLENLUCK" ... 18th Jan.

"GLENTERA" ... 18th Jan.

HOMWARDS.

Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges

"GLENSHANE" about 1st Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

"GLENLUCK" 10th Dec. GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

Tel. No. 21 sub 5 ex 23 and 2696.

KAWASAKI KISHU KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... YEN 5,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

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123

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

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Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (via EAST LONDON), PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at GALLATTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

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JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON & ROTTERDAM — "BLOEMFONTEIN" — 27th Nov.
LONDON — "CITY OF LINCOLN" — 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
be undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Ball
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 15th Nov.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SINGAPORE"	On 15th Nov.	Noon
WANGSWAI, CHIOO & TIENTSIN	"CHANGCHOW"	On 16th Nov.	10 A.M.
CHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 16th Nov.	4 P.M.
SWATOW & HANGKOW	"JINGCHOW"	On 17th Nov.	4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHUAN"	On 18th Nov.	10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"FAMING"	On 18th Nov.	4 P.M.
	"SZECHUEN"	On 20th Nov.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodations. Ample Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

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Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIHONG"		Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 18th Nov. at 12 Noon.
"HAILOONG"		Capt. J. B. Thomson	TUESDAY, 20th Nov. at 12 Noon.
"HAIHING"		Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 23rd Dec. at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

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Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
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APCAR AND EASTERN &

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EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NELORE"	6,853	16th Nov. 10 A.M.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,712	7th Dec.	do
"DUNERA"	5,400	15th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"DEVANHA"	6,100	17th Dec.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,703	31st Dec.	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,348	31st Jan. 1921	Marcellus, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,000	4th Feb.	do
"KHIVA"	9,000	18th Feb.	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" | 6,000 | 17th Nov. 1 P.M. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang & R.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,100	2nd Dec.	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Jan.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"DUNERA"	5,400	30th Nov.	Shanghai Only
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Dec.	Japan direct.
"SICILIA"	7,000	5th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"TANIA"	7,000	8th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
"BANCA" (Cargo)	6,000	14th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by ELLEN Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Ticket Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Passengers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels weighing not more than 50 lb. x 2 1/2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 days before the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Company's Surveyors. Claims must be presented within ten days of the date of the arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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O. S. K.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

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Call Marcellus.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" Tuesday, 9th Dec.
Call Marcellus.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" Sunday, 12th Dec.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.
"UNNAN MARU" Thursday, 2nd Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA
via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ALABAMA MARU" Saturday, 11th Dec.
Call Marcellus.
(Taking Passengers)

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.
"AMUR MARU" 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.
"SUMATRA MARU" Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"HAYANA MARU" Monday, 22nd Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIT MARU" Sunday, 28th Nov. 10 A.M.
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
"SORHU MARU" Thursday, 2nd Dec. 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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No. 1, Queen's Building. [31]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lvs. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	7th Dec.	18th Dec.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
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T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PACIFIC OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG
"PERHIA MARU"	8,000	 Dec. 2nd.
"KOREA MARU"	20,000	 Dec. 17th.
"SIBERIA MARU"	20,000	 Dec. 31st.
"TIENTO MARU"	22,000	 Jan. 13th.
"SHINTO MARU"	22,000	 Feb. 7th, 1921.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILA, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN

CRUZ, BALBOA, CHILE, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG
TOKYO MARU (Cargo only)	...	Dec. 9th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 10th, 1921.

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[33]

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